

# Acta Victoriana

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JANUARY  
1908

## Victoria University

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President

E. R. WOOD, G. A. MORROW,  
Man. Director. Asst. Manager

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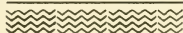
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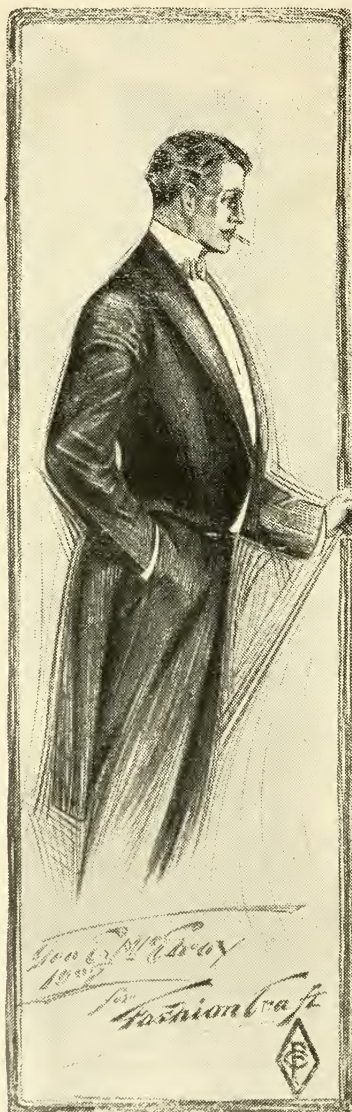
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## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT CALENDAR FOR 1907 (in part)

### January:

1. NEW YEAR'S DAY (Wednesday).  
By-laws for establishing and withdrawal of union of municipalities for High School purposes to take effect.  
(Not before 1st January)  
First meeting of rural School Trustees.  
(Wednesday following the annual meeting).  
Polling day for trustees in Public and Separate Schools.  
(1st Wednesday in January, day following if a holiday).
3. High, Public and Separate Schools open.  
(3rd day of January).
4. Truant Officers' reports to Department due.  
(Not later than 5th January).
7. Provincial Normal Schools open (Second Term).  
(1th January).  
Clerks of Municipalities to be notified by Separate School supporters of their withdrawal.  
(Before 2nd Wednesday in January).  
Principals of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes to forward list of teachers, etc.  
(Not later than 7th January).
14. Appointment of High School Trustees by Municipal Councils.  
(2nd Monday in January).  
Annual Reports of Boards in cities and towns, to Department, due.  
(Before 15th January).  
Names and addresses of Public School Trustees and Teachers to be sent to Township Clerks and Inspectors.  
(Before 15th January).

15. Trustees' Annual Reports to Inspectors, due.  
(On or before 15th January).  
Annual Reports of Kindergarten attendance, to Department, due.  
(Not later than 15th January).  
Annual Reports of Separate Schools, to Department, due.  
(On or before 15th January).  
Application for Legislative apportionment for inspection of Public Schools in cities and towns separated from the county, to Department, due.  
(15th January).
16. First meeting of Public School Boards in cities, towns and incorporated villages.  
(3rd Wednesday in January).
28. Appointment of High School Trustees by County Councils.  
(1th Tuesday in January).

### February:

5. First meeting of High School Boards and Boards of Education.  
(1st Wednesday in February).
29. Inspectors' Annual Reports, to Department, due.  
(On or before 1st March).  
Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department, due.  
(This includes the Financial Statement).  
(On or before 1st March).  
Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations, to Department, due.  
(On or before 1st March).  
Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerks.  
(On or before 1st March).

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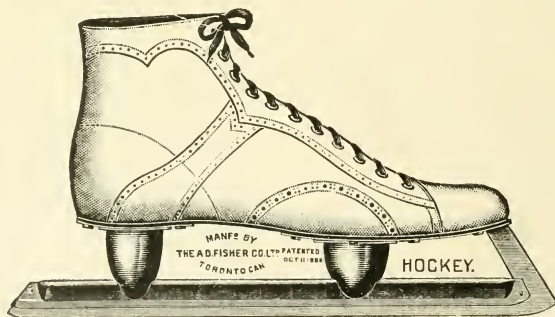
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L. R. O'BRIEN, R.C.A.

# Acta Victoriana



Published monthly during the College year by the Union  
Literary Society of Victoria University, Toronto

**Vol. XXXI.      Toronto, January, 1907.      No. 4**

## An Idyll

THE twilight softly, slowly steals away,  
The sweet reminder of the dying day;  
The timid stars now gently ope their eyes,  
So tender to the light of upper skies.  
But kindly Night soon casts her cloak around,  
Of velvet deep and pure, and every sound  
Is steeped in silence bound as by a spell,  
Which in the darkness seems to grow and swell.

But lo! pale Cynthia breathes a calm repose  
Upon the weary world with all its woes.  
How gently do the wings of Sleep delight  
And soothe the world upon the breast of Night!  
And, sweetly closing each reluctant eye,  
Give lightest Fancy scope to roam and fly!  
Oh, would sweet Sleep repose within my breast,  
And softly hush my weary soul to rest!

A. L. B., '10.

## The Call of the State

HON. GEORGE E. FOSTER, M.P.

THE call of the State comes to none with greater force and aptness than to our colleges and universities, and to those who enjoy their advantages. By virtue of the fran-



HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, M.P.

chises, protection and material assistance of the State these institutions exist, and to their cultural processes are entrusted each year a small but potential minority of the State's citizens. The colleges and universities repay in part the obligations thus created by maintaining a high theoretical and practical standard of efficiency in the arts and sciences they teach, by furnishing the future citizens that pass under their influences with the best possible equipment of intellectual and moral power, and the highest ideals of

scientific and professional pursuits. Thus the altar fires of high truth and noble learning are kept continually burning within the State, and each year beholds a select and gifted proportion of its sons pass out from their glow to become, each in his chosen sphere, a cultured factor in the State's general development.

But all is not yet done that should be done. If these select ones aim only at making themselves approved clerics, good doctors, excellent engineers, first-class captains of industry, and such like, the State, whilst being enriched in its individual, social and professional life, may yet be cheated of its just due.

For the State is an organized entity, and needs more, and calls for more, than this. Medical skill and its application

results in vast improvements in the health and sanitation of both individual and community, technical and scientific knowledge in its application raises the quality and efficiency of all our industrial processes, and like results may be attained in of world-life sweeps onward, deterioration in the State may be suffering in health and retarded in development and actually retrograding in its ideals, its policies and its administration. The State must have its eliminated truths, its correct ideals, its wise policies, and its improved processes of development and administration entirely over and above those of individuals and guilds. Unless these exist and are being continually tested, improved and purified as the great current of world life sweeps onward, deterioration in the State may easily go hand in hand with individual and social improvement, till national decay results in national death.

The point I wish to enforce is this: that regnant and persistent, as of the highest and most essential moment, we must keep and strengthen the idea that no man's work ends with his profession or calling, that his whole duty is by no means done when he has completed his professional or servile work. A man is to be a good doctor, or engineer, or teacher, or workman, but he is to be more than that. He is to be withal a good citizen of the State in which he lives, and to do it willing and loyal service, in no neutral or passive way, but in a sense of real, practical, self-sacrificing duty thereto.

Ours is a democracy, and in a democracy the result depends on the average efficiency and activity of its units. This average is susceptible of great enhancement by the superior equipment and motive power of the widely distributed units which pass out from our higher institutions of learning.

Herein, then, lies the opportunity of the university and college, and the urgent responsibility as well. Nor will they discharge their full obligations to the State, until by appropriate stimulus they fire every student's imagination, and fill his heart with an intense and dominant patriotism, which will lead him to recognize the claims of his country to a part of his best service and impel him to conscientiously bestow that service, and until they furnish him with a generous knowledge of the principles and methods of state service. How to die in defence of country we all know: how to live for it we all

more need to know. And if the sacred cohorts of chosen youth that yearly graduate from the colleges and universities of Canada could go forth to their country's service fired with high enthusiasm and armed with correct methods, it would not be long before the public life of Canada would be lifted into great vitality and splendid effort. The call of the State is urgent, persistent, almost piteous; whence better can it recruit its reserves, and where more naturally should it meet with more generous response?

Who to-day are doing the work of the State? Roughly we may divide the workmen of the State—its special guild—into two classes, the legislative and the executive. The legislative work is done by one Federal and seven Provincial bodies. These comprise in all about six hundred men. In so far as general policy and lines and methods of administration are concerned, they are all embodied in enactment and regulation by this handful of the population of Canada. But dominant in these are eight cabinets or ministries, composed of some threescore men, who under the party system, each one in its own legislature, overshadow and practically direct the work of the six hundred legislators. Theoretically these are committees or servants of the six hundred representatives of the Canadian democracy, but it is a moot question if in reality and in practice they are not, during their time of office, its actual masters.

Under these legislators, and subject to their directions, are the multiplied grades of executive workers, each having its scope and limits, who carry out the vast network of activities included in the country's services. Our judges sit and decree justice, our great Departments administer State affairs on sea and land, construct our works, supervise and regulate our great productivities and utilities, and expend our moneys, working through and by the tens of thousands of officials and employees, who carry out instructions to the minutest detail.

To this little band of legislators and this not much larger band of public servants are entrusted the momentous work of the State. The security for property and life, the order and peace of the community, the trend of trade and development, in fact all the national interests of a great people, depend on the wisdom, the integrity, the efficiency and the industry of

this small working service of the State. For good or ill, for better or worse, we find here the head, heart and arms of the State.

A single moment of serious thought teaches us, too, what depends on the equipment of this service—its ideals, its methods—and of the intimate relations it holds to the vast mass of our citizenship. Theoretically a creature and committee of the mass, it has its own separate existence, activities and ideals. Of what supreme importance, therefore, that it be formed of the best, equipped with the best, dominated by the best!

But it so happens in practice that for this, the country's service, the least special preparation has been thought necessary and has been provided. For the teacher infinite pains of selection, of training, of classification, thorough knowledge and the highest standards. For the physician all that special colleges and the accumulated knowledge and experience of the healing art can give. For the engineer severe courses and years of close practical training. But for the legislator? Picked up from the farm, the store, the office; here to-day, away to-morrow; dependent on the accidents and incidents of party combination and popular favor; the majority untrained and unread; stealing time from a calling they understand, to do intermittent duty in a sphere which requires the best possible equipment of mind and heart, where is his school of training, his study and testing of the standards? Were it not that in practice it so happens that some few better endowed or more thoroughly equipped retain in the parties a position of comparative permanency, develop in the practical work of years, standards and traditions tending to efficiency and skill in statesmanship and continuity in policy, we should be much worse off than we are. Every year the work of the State is becoming more complex and difficult, and calls for special gifts and trained thinkers and observers. From the colleges and universities Canada rightfully asks a contribution of their best; and to the well-equipped and strong-souled, who answer, she offers wonderful opportunities for glorious careers in hard and self-sacrificing service in her behalf.

Lives have been freely given and glory has been grandly gained upon the tented field, in every age of the Empire's

varied history, and who does not thrill as the roll of her heroes is called? But no service has been so useful, and none more truly glorious than that rendered by the men of the State, warriors of peace, who followed and nobly fulfilled the call of duty in the great field of legislative and executive work. And where is there a more urgent call for such than here in Canada to-day? Unto you, young men, we call, because you are strong.

---

The wide world heard as she sang so clear,  
Too happy was I to care or repine;  
For in tones so low that *they* could not hear,  
My Love's heart sang to mine.

—Anon.



FROM THE PAINTING BY ROBERT HARRIS, P.R.C.A.

"PERE LE JEUNE IN THE FOREST."

## Roberts' Country

ETHEL G. CHADWICK, '07.

HE who would truly love the poetry of Chas. G. D. Roberts must travel eastward to a wind-swept spot where the turbulent Bay of Fundy drives its tempestuous waters up into Chignecto Bay, and thence forces



CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS

them between the red clay banks of the Tantramar River. Here, on the side of a hill, with the rugged crests above and the rancous river below, and the green grass meadows round about, are the remains of the early home of the poet. Here lived his father, the clergyman of the parish, whom he has described in his novel, *The Heart that Knows*, and his mother, who ruled the household with her law of love. Here were spent Roberts' early years, when he

breathed in with the breath of life a love for every phase of the changing scene.

Along the banks of this tidal river, and stretching away for miles, are the marshes of Westmoreland, "tranquil meadows, grassy Tantramar, wide marshes ever washed with clearest air." There was "heard the song of the glad bobolink, whose lyric throat pealed like a tangle of small bells afloat." There the mottled marsh-hawk pounced upon its prey, the sand-piper came in from the sea, and the field-mice played among the vetches, while the strange, unquiet waters, with their daily ebb and flow, left their impress on the poet's heart.

There is something very fascinating, even to one not born among them, in these marsh lands, stretching in long, flat reaches which lure one on. Bare and empty are they, save for an occasional stunted tree and the weather-beaten marsh-bay barns thickly dotted about. Over all hangs the blue canopy of sky, while the low hills in the distance reach up to caress

the sky, crowned as they are with the soft blue haze of the distance.

Winding in and out through these meadows flows the river, with its wide red flats, above tide-mark, pale with the scurf of the salt, and with great rents in the banks, seamed and baked in the sun. Then comes "the orange flood, roaring in from Fundy's troughs and tide-worn caves," slowly but inevitably advancing, while the banks seem to open wide to receive the tawny monster and close in around him as he advances and fills up the space. A muddy, seething mass it is, with here and there a fleck of foam borne in from the infinite ocean; but, "when the tide is full, and stilled a little while the seething and the hiss, and every tributary channel filled to the brim with rosy streams," over the surface comes a silvery sheen. The great mass of water rests like a mighty giant who has proved his might and strength, and then lies down in his cave to rest. Soon the restless tide must ebb down to mother ocean, carrying with it the tall, slim, grey-masted barquentines which have been waiting to ride off upon the bosom of the waters.

So the ships pass away and out to sea, and all else seems to suffer change, all except, to the poet, the rushing and the ebbing tide, the red clay banks, the green grass meadows, the distant hills and the brooding sky.

"Hands of chance and change have marred, or moulded or broken,  
 Busy with spirit or flesh, all I most have adored;  
 Even the bosom of Earth is strewn with heavier shadows,—  
 Only in these green hills, aslant to the sea, no change!

More than the old-time stir this stillness welcomes me home.  
 Ah, the old-time stir, how once it stung me with rapture,—  
 Old-time sweetness, the winds freighted with honey and salt!  
 Yet will I stay my steps and not go down to the marsh-land,—  
 Muse and recall far off, rather remember than see,—  
 Lest on too close sight I miss the darling illusion,  
 Spy at their task even here the hands of chance and change."

## Some Pictures in English Galleries

HAROLD F. WOODSWORTH, '07.

FIRST impressions are rarely of any interest outside of a comparatively small circle, and when paraded before strangers are likely to prove a source of endless weariness,—not that the impressions themselves lack value, but because there are so many more like them in the world, and so many better. However, immature as they may be, the true lover of the subject under discussion will not altogether despise them, knowing that, like childish things of all kinds, they will be put away one day, and be replaced by truer ones. Thus, when I was asked to tell about some of the pictures which I had seen on a recent visit to Great Britain, I felt that it would be folly to attempt any formal criticism of works of which I knew but little. The thing which I have endeavored to do, therefore, is to write in a perfectly informal way about some of the pictures which I liked best. Needless to say, the limits of space have forced me to pass over certain ones which are as much or more impressed upon my memory than some which I have mentioned.

In the way which I have chosen these favorite pictures there is a strange lack of consistency. Like the Oxford student who did not love the immortal Dr. Fell, I have no reason to give for my likes or dislikes. The Old Masters I have almost omitted, though not because they failed to appeal to me; but they seemed to speak to all, and like great living personages, could not give a word to each individual. They offered the great lessons of all the past and all the time to come, but somehow in their vastness seemed to pass over the joys and sorrows of to-day. But there were other pictures which were usually painted by modern men, and these seemed so close that their message was not lost amid the immensity of the ages. It is Longfellow and his Sublime Bard over again,—a confession of loneliness and of weakness.

One of the painters in whom I was most interested was Dante Gabriel Rossetti. I had read about the man, knew some of his poems fairly well, and the peculiar fascination of

his pictures had taken hold upon me. May I add that this fascination did not leave me, but rather grew with every picture of his that I came to know? *Dante's Dream*, which is perhaps his greatest picture, hangs in the Liverpool gallery, and is the first of his which I saw. It is a beautiful work, and carried with it an air of sadness such as few pictures possess. Every line is a thing of grace: the drapery of the women, the droop of the veil, and the flowers on the floor are all one harmony. Beatrice herself, with her long, fair hair and her beautiful, pale face, is such a being as deserves an angel's kiss. But, for all the beauty, it is the wistful face of stern Dante which holds us as we look and haunts us as we go. There is no picture which I know, save it be one or two of Christ himself, which brings to me the same feeling of being impotent to help a sorrow which I cannot understand. If Rossetti had painted no other picture, that one face would hang in our memories as a memorial of him forever.

But there are many others of his which are, I think, truly great, and one of these is *Proserpine*, in the gallery at Oxford. The picture is that of a woman, and the wonder of it is the look in that woman's eyes. You see there all the pain of a bitter, hopeless present and the haunting fear of eternal memory. Eve might have looked thus if she had passed out through the gates of Eden without the hope of one day being the mother of many peoples, and thinking only of the lost Paradise.

Much as I would like to speak of some of the other pre-Raphaelite painters, I must turn to another name which can never be quite disassociated from that of Rossetti. If I were not stealing a phrase which I wish to use again, I would call Burne-Jones "The Faultless Painter," not that he lacks faults, I suppose, nor that I wish to convey a note of Browningsque disapproval, but because his work is so fine and rich and splendid that I had not the heart to do aught but admire. This feeling is associated especially with his picture, *King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid*. The word "pleasing" has been so prostituted through use as a weak adjective that I am loath to use it, though it most accurately describes this work. The story in itself is such a pleasant one, and the picture is like the story, only much richer. The beggar maid with her

wondering eyes is so innocent and fair that I had seen the picture several times before it occurred to me that she was dressed unlike a queen. All that one can do is to gaze with submissive admiration, feeling that, were he king, he, too,



P. H. Calderon. R.A.

RENUNCIATION.

would step down and place the crown at her queenly feet.

Another painting in the Tate Gallery which I would like to mention is Lord Leighton's *Psyche*. For pure grace of outline and delicacy of coloring it is surpassed by no picture

which I have seen. It is as beautiful as life itself—or, at least, as beautiful as pagan life can be. But beside it hangs another picture by a lesser artist, who has caught a greater idea. It is *Renunciation*, by Calderon, and shows a nun as she is making the sacrifice of the world and all that it stands for. To me the two pictures seemed the two ideas of life which are as wide apart as the poles, and between which men of all ages have vacillated in their vain search after rest for their wearied souls.

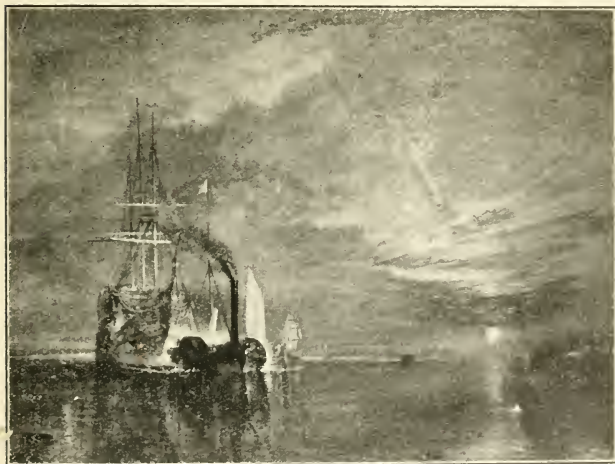
Though Landseer did not appeal to me very strongly, I would not entirely omit his name. Of course, I liked his work; in fact I fail to see how anyone could do otherwise. It brings back that happiest of all feelings—the feeling of simple, unperplexed childhood. We always leave his pictures smiling and content, and untroubled by the doubts and hopes that make us men. But I cannot forget the impression which Landseer made upon one of my friends—a popular young undergraduate of Victoria. After gazing some moments upon that delightful production, *The Shoeing of the Bay Mare*, he turned to me with: “Well, Landseer has ’em all skinned to death!” Though not quite agreeing with his verdict, I could not but sympathize.

To Turner I came, prepared to commend, because, I may frankly confess, Ruskin had *done* so. For, after all, it is no great crime to form one’s opinion in some degree along the same lines as those who are great in the world have done. To independent, intellectual persons this may seem slavish, but surely it is only the attitude of the true disciple. As long as you have faith in your master, why should you not strive to see the same beauties as he saw? Striving to see them, you will probably find them there, and finding them, be content. Unhappy the man who, seeking, does not find, for either he is blind to the beauty, or, worse still, the master was untrue.

But returning from this digression, what of Turner? Some of his pictures were more beautiful than I ever guessed, and some, I fear, rather resembled Mark Twain’s description. The one which I liked best—better, even, than the defiant Ulysses—was *The Old Temeraire*. The grand old boat which was second in Nelson’s line to the *Victory*, is being towed by a tug to the dock to be broken up. The sun is setting, and the

atmosphere of sadness about these inanimate objects—about the very sky and sea—is profound.

It is the rarity, I think, with which we see Turner's strange color effects in nature that makes us think them unnatural. But there are times when they do appear, and then we know that he was no fantastic dancier, but a painter in truth. Only the other night I saw a cloud of black factory smoke blowing across the face of a full moon, and I felt then as if the beauty were not mine, but his.



THE OLD TEMERAIRE.

Turner, R. A.

Let me tell of but one more picture—this time one of the Old Masters. It is by Andrea del Sarto, and is supposed to be a portrait of himself. Everything is there as Browning reads the character of "The Faultless Painter," and your sorrow for it all increases as those fine eyes follow you. It might be another painting of the Rich Young Man whom Jesus loved, and who went away sorrowful. The picture might have meant little to me if I had not known the poem. Do you remember the lines?

“ The last monk leaves the garden ; days decrease  
 And Autumn grows, Autumn in everything.  
 Eh ? The whole seems to fall into a shape  
 As if I saw alike my work and self  
 And all I was born to be and do  
 A twilight piece.”

So, one by one, these dreams of the poets and painters enter into our lives and there unite into a more perfect whole. There is so much beauty in the world, but so much of it seems placed beyond our attainment that we must live out our sombre lives encompassed by the hard, straight lines of duty. But even though we may long in vain for these fine things which we, having seen, love, yet their message is an abiding one. It teaches us to see the beauty in the everyday things of life. It teaches us that the men and women who walk our streets are not less artistic than those idealized by Rembrandt, or by great Raphael himself. Best of all, it teaches us that the truest art is merely the outward and visible sign of a spiritual beauty which pervades the whole of life.

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### Mors Aeschyli

PAUL M'DOWELL KERR, '03.

Sub sole calvus dicitur Aeschylus,  
 Quodam otioso cui esse placet die,  
 Sedisse fessus iam relictis  
 Moenibus e quibus ambularat.

Splendore miro capta aquila involans  
 Testudinem uncis quem pedibus tenet  
 Inlidit huic saxo quod videtur:  
 Immeritum ac miserum peremit!

## Book Reviews

*Autumn Leaves.* By M. A. MAITLAND. Toronto, 1907: Briggs. 16 pages, with portrait.

A kindly face looks out at us as we open this little booklet, which contains her joyous soul outpourings. They run smoothly and sweetly, if not strongly, and are carefully wrought. One, "The Voice of Winter," has a more rugged strength, as the first verse shows:

"I come, I come from the frozen north,  
From the home of the ice and the snow ;  
And I leave my track on the good green earth  
Wherever my footsteps go.  
I roam at will over dale and hill,  
And I care not for high nor low ;  
All hearts I thrill with my sceptre chill,  
For I'm king of the year, you know."

The "Cradle Song" is delightful in lilt and clever in combination. And here is a stanza from an unusual subject:

"The girl who yields with ready will  
Her own for others' pleasure ;  
Who is, a other's cup to fill,  
Content with stinted measure ;  
Who guards the wayward feet that roam,  
Nor deems her watching *bother*  
Oh, she's an angel in the home—  
The girl that helps her mother !"

*The Adventurer.* By LLOYD OSBOURNE. Toronto, 1907: Musson Book Company, Limited, 396 pp.

"A brief record of the Voyage of the Landship 'Fortuna,' with Observations and Notes relating to the Ancient Ruins of Cassaquari, together with an account of the author's captivity among, and subsequent escape from, the Piapoco Aborigines, with some General Remarks on the Flora, Fauna and Anthropology of the Mid-South American Region." The adventurer is said to be the precursor of the book with the above title, and tells how the last commander of this Landship, Lewis Kirk-

patrick, from being down on his luck in old London with a shilling and ninepence in his pocket, got passage to Trinidad and thence up the Orinoco to the camp of an improvement company, where this wonderful ship was being built. Vera Westbrook was also making the same trip to go to her father. Of course a friendship sprang up between them, and after a very eventful courtship there was finally nothing in the way of a union of hearts, especially as "Kirk" made some \$437,000 on the expedition undertaken with the Landship. A purely improbable romance.

*New Canada and the New Canadians.* By HOWARD ANGUS KENEDY. Preface by Lord Strathcona. Toronto, 1907: Musson Book Co., Limited, 264 pp.

This is a book to recommend to the incoming settler. It gives latest statistics, good advice, full information on many points, and is sane and safe. Its success will be made in Great Britain.

*Rob, the Ranger.* By HERBERT STRANG. Toronto, 1907: Musson Book Co., Limited, 406 pp.

Herbert Strang is the accredited successor of the famous writer of boy stories, Henty. In this tale we are given an account of Rob Somers, who pursued a band of Indians from New York State, where they had destroyed the Somers homestead and carried off Rob's ten-year-old brother, Will. Lone Pete and Le Loup, two great woodmen, and Deerfoot, an Indian, also play a large part in the story. Will is rescued in Quebec, and the party, after stirring adventures, reach Fort Edward in safety. Later Rob is in Quebec with Wolfe, and in course of time found a wife there in the Renée Clairère, the beautiful sister of a "Frencher" who had had good cause to be a good friend.

*The Year That Followed.* By MILLIE MAGWOOD. Toronto, 1907: Briggs, 188 pp.

A sequel to "Pine Lake," in which the experiences of Daisy Murphy are continued up to and beyond her marriage. The purpose of the book is religious and didactic.



## The Art of Dyeing—Historical

EDWIN J. HALBERT, '08.

“ . . . and he made him a coat of many colors. —Ex. 37:3.

WHATEVER may have been lacking to the needs and comforts of the people of Joseph's time, it is evident from ancient literature that even at that early date the human race had a working knowledge of the dyeing industry. There are few, if any, other arts existing in the world to-day which had their origin in such a remote period as the art of dyeing. It would appear to be almost as old as civilization itself. Although the accounts are vague, references to it in some form or other may be found in the oldest literature we can obtain, and dyestuffs seem to have held an important place among the products of early Eastern nations.

How the ancients discovered the art we can only surmise. They were perhaps prompted by a desire to find out something by means of which they could imitate the colors they saw in nature all around them. They may have discovered the staining property of the juices of certain plants by the merest accident—perchance when cracking green butternuts, or picking berries. However, in some simple way the fact was brought to their notice, and they at first applied their knowledge by using juices to stain their bodies. This is true of nearly all tribes in the dawn of their civilization. Some tribes, however, preferred to paint their faces instead of staining them,—and, indeed, this practice is quite modern.

Early historians do not concern themselves much with the art of dyeing. Pliny and Aristotle in their writings do little

more than mention that the Phœnicians did a big trade in dyestuffs in the fifteenth and fourteenth centuries B.C., and that they obtained the coloring matter from the shell of a certain mollusc. These dyestuffs were prepared in Tyre and Sidon, and did much towards bringing to those ancient cities the wealth of which they boasted in those days. Their principal dyestuff was known as Tyrian purple, and this is probably what was used in dyeing "the veil, the ten curtains, and the hangings for the door" of the Tabernacle of Moses. The colors "blue, purple, and scarlet" are mentioned very often in connection with the descriptions of the decoration of this tabernacle, which was built about 1490 B.C. The fact that materials dyed with these colors were used in the tabernacle would indicate that these dyes were expensive, since only the most precious wood, metals and other materials were used,—and, indeed, we are told by ancient writers that one pound of wool, dyed with Tyrian purple, was worth 1,000 denarii, or, in English currency about thirty-six pounds sterling. Only persons of high rank were allowed to wear clothing dyed with Tyrian purple. This rank was defined by law, and heavy penalties were imposed on any in low positions who presumed to wear the royal color.

The Egyptians were well acquainted with the dye industry. They used indigo in dyeing their mummy bandages, many of which are preserved to-day in the museums of the world. The Egyptians probably obtained their knowledge of dyeing from India, which is thought by some historians to be the birth-place of the art. If so, their knowledge travelled east to China, and north and west to Persia and Asia Minor, in very early times.

There is scarcely any record to show that the Greeks practised dyeing, but the Romans have not left us in doubt as to their share in the development of this great industry. From Roman history we learn that they had attained a wonderful proficiency in dyeing, having made use of woad, madder, nut galls, alkanet roots, alum, blue and green vitriol, and even certain lead salts, in their processes. The progress of the art of dyeing was considerably checked at the time of the fall of the Roman Empire, and it was practically lost in the fifth century. But later the Moors and Saracens, who seem to

have held the secret, reached a high state of perfection in dyeing and reintroduced the art into Europe through commerce with Venice. They made use of the well-known Turkey red, which they produced from the root of the madder plant, *Rubia Tinctorium*. At the time of the Crusades, the Christian armies of Europe brought back from the Holy Land the arts of the East, and, among others, a greater knowledge of the dyeing industry. Venice, Florence and Genoa became famous for their dye manufactories, there being two hundred dye-works in Florence alone in the fourteenth century. The first collection of processes used in dyeing was published in Italy in 1429 A.D., under the title "*Manegola dell' Arte dei Tintori*."

It is recorded in the history of mediæval times, that in Germany, in the ninth, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, rural serfs were bound to deliver annually to the convents a certain amount of four farm products, one of which was to be a dyestuff called *kermes*, consisting of the dried bodies of an insect, *coccus palonicus*. These insects fed on the leaves of the prickly oak, and were collected, with religious ceremonies, on St. John's Day between eleven o'clock and noon. The dye which they produced from these insects they called "*Johannisblut*"—the blood of St. John: this was the "*Venetian Scarlet*" of Italy, and the "*Vermilion*" of France. The word vermilion has more recently been given to the coloring matter obtained from red sulphide of mercury. The color obtained from kermes, as from many dyestuffs, could be varied by the use of different mordants. With alum it gave a blood-red; with iron sulphide, grey; with copper and tartar, green.

When America was discovered it was found that the Indians painted their bodies with pigments of their own manufacture, and that some of the tribes, especially those in Brazil, stained their bodies with "*chica*," an orange red dyestuff obtained by boiling the leaves of the Bignonia, a climbing plant of South America. This attracted the attention of the Spaniards, who very soon discovered many new dyestuffs of great value in this new country, the most important of which are indigo, cochineal, logwood and brazilwood. They obtained indigo from the leaves of a plant called *indigofera anil*. The coloring

matter is white in the cellular tissue of the leaves, but becomes blue on the absorption of oxygen. It is obtained by the maceration of the dried leaves, or the fermentation of the leaves and stem. Cochineal is an insect, *coccus cacti*, related to the insect from which the dyestuff kermes was obtained. This insect is found inhabiting several species of cacti in Mexico and Central America. It was at first regarded as the seed of the plant, and was spoken of as such by many writers, hence its name. It is collected three times in seven months, by being brushed off into boiling water. Commercial cochineal is merely the dried bodies of the insect, and the color principle is carminic acid. Logwood is obtained from the heart wood of *Hemaloxylon Campeachianum*, a native of Mexico and Central America, and Brazilwood is the red wood of a tree first known in the East Indies, but also found in the forests of Brazil in South America.

It is interesting to note that indigo was at first given rather a cool reception in the countries of Europe, and especially in England, where it was looked upon with a jealous eye by the woad planters. So great was the feeling against it that a law was passed forbidding its use as a dye, and allowing it to be destroyed wherever found. This act was in force in Queen Elizabeth's time and continued for about one hundred years.

The dyeing industry made very rapid progress in Europe in the eighteenth century, more particularly in France, but to a great extent also in Germany and England. Large industries were established, and new processes of dyeing, and different ways of extracting the coloring matters, were being constantly adopted. But it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that the greatest of all discoveries along this line was made, when, in 1856, W. H. Perkin (afterwards Sir Wm. Perkin) discovered a dyestuff, a derivative of aniline, which he called mauve. This substance he produced by the action of potassium bichromate on aniline sulphate, in attempting to make artificial quinine. This reaction gave a black precipitate which he treated with naphtha to dissolve out the resinous matter, and the dyestuff mauve remained. Perkin was shrewd enough to see the value of his discovery, and in August, 1856, took out a patent for the manufacture of

mauve dyestuff. It was first manufactured in France, and Perkin afterwards established a large works in England.

Up to this time aniline had been only of scientific interest. It was known as early as 1826, when it was prepared by Unverdorben by the distillation of coal tar. It was later obtained by treating indigo with potassium hydroxide, and was called aniline from the specific name of one of the indigo-producing plants, *anil indigofera*. This, then, was the substance which was to play such an important part in the development of the dye industry.

When the news of Perkin's discovery was made public, scientists all over the world began to experiment with aniline with the object of obtaining new dyestuffs, and many of them were eminently successful. We will not attempt to enumerate the names of the investigators, nor the new dyestuffs they discovered, but it is a significant fact that within a few years after the discovery of the mauve a great many new dyestuffs had been obtained, and soon an almost endless variety of combinations of so-called "coal-tar" colors came into use. The result of all this was an almost complete revolution of the art of dyeing; the new processes were more satisfactory than the old,—the colors were brighter, and the cost of manufacture of many fabrics was decreased.

Dr. Hoffman, the eminent German chemist, who did much to advance research work along the line of coal-tar colors, and in whose laboratory Perkin discovered the mauve, wrote, in 1862, as follows: "Instead of disbursing her annual millions for these substances (referring to dyestuffs), England will, beyond question, at no distant day, become herself the greatest color-producing country in the world; nay, by the very strangest of revolutions, she may, ere long, send her coal-derived blue to indigo-growing India; her distilled crimson to cochineal-producing Mexico, and her fossil substitutes for quercitron and safflower to China, Japan and the other countries whence these articles are now derived." When we consider that this prophecy has long since been fulfilled, we begin to realize how great has been the revolution in the art of dyeing during the last fifty years.

### Notes

ON December 17th there passed away, in the person of Lord Kelvin, a man of great scientific genius, and a philosopher who had contributed materially to human knowledge and had conferred signal benefits on mankind. William Thomson was born in Belfast, June 26, 1824, and, after an early training at Glasgow University, went up to Cambridge, graduating as Second Wrangler. In 1846 he became Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University and held the position till 1899. He was knighted in 1866, and created a peer in 1892.

It would be difficult to estimate the influence he exerted on the scientific world, for he left his mark on almost every branch of physical science. For instance, he devised appliances for submarine telegraphy, the improved ship's compass, the mirror galvanometer, etc. Later developments of science, such as radio-activity, seismology and electric theory of matter, were followed closely by Kelvin. Biological advances he also eagerly followed.

Lord Kelvin received many honors during his lifetime from his own nation and from foreign countries. He also had the crowning honor of being interred in Westminster Abbey among the nation's greatest sons.

The principal astronomical event of this month is the total eclipse of the sun on the 3rd. It can only be seen to advantage in the Pacific ocean; and a party from the Lick Observatory and the Smithsonian Institution left for Flint Island to set up instruments.

According to the *Scientific American*, Prof. Dunbar, the Director of the Hygienic Institute of Hamburg, has published a paper claiming to prove that bacteria, yeast and mould fungi are produced by ordinary algae. After the spontaneous generation theory was exploded it was generally believed that bacteria had existed since the first forms of life appeared, as "constant species," susceptible only to slight modification. Prof. Dunbar is no mean authority, and the development of his idea will be watched with interest.



## Religious Conditions in Glasg w

D. M. PERLEY, B.A.



WHEN one has lived for a month in a strange country he naturally feels himself possessed of that exact and encyclopaedic knowledge which is in danger of being transformed on longer residence into non-committal discretion. In short, if first impressions are truest, one must not be too long in recording them, lest increase of knowledge should bring in some awkward contradictions.

So, following the tenderfoot's habit of seeing incongruences on every hand, let us look at some peculiarities on the external side of religion in this ancient city.

Just as the street cars put a fender on behind, presumably to pick a man up after he has been run over, so the churches collect his coins first and then soothe him with the service afterwards. But when he learns, before being long in church, that his money will be acceptable for a special collection to be taken on retiring from the service, he begins to see why the usher who so graciously conducted him to a pew, was a lady. It is rather comforting, however, by way of contrast, to see the deference paid to the cloth here. After being branded as a parasite and a gospel grafter in B.C., one feels that this opaque atmosphere is a tonic when it makes the ordinary mortal sensible of his inherent inferiority to the "meenister." Apropos of this, a lady in London, being prevented by a policeman from the north from proceeding, on account of the crowd, indignantly informed him that she was the wife of a Cabinet Minister. "Ay," was the reply, "but I cudna' let ye pass if ye were the wife of a Presbyterian minister."

The Glasgow choirs do not inflict many solos on the congregation, perhaps because the minister here is nearly equal to the organist in authority, and so may occasionally dictate to that autocrat, and even degrade the choir to the position of mere leaders of congregational singing. The hours of worship are singular enough to be noted. Nearly all the churches have service at eleven, but their second hour is two or two-thirty, or



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THE BROOMIELAW AND GLASGOW BRIDGE.

six or six-thirty, or quarter to seven, or seven, according to the necessity. In the country many churches hold both morning and evening service at noon to save time. The universal use of the gown is a great boon to indigent Canadian students, for like our academic toga at home, it covers a multitude of defects in attire.

The moral life of a people may be judged superficially by a few simple tests. But here again one is perplexed with contra-

dictions. I had just been remarking to myself how little better Glasgow was than Chicago in the matter of Sunday observance, when an American told me of his astonishment at the Sabbath calm that enveloped the city as completely as the mantle of mingled fog and coal-smoke, which keeps the sun from spoiling Scottish complexions. Similarly I was surprised to hear a Montreal man wonder at the absence of profanity on the streets. I had just been telling some confiding correspondents in Canada how terrible was the language one hears in Glasgow. Both were right in a sense, as the Scot is too deeply dyed in religion to swear much, so he vents his feelings in expressions whose bizarre vileness does justice to one's worst imaginations. The accumulated depravity of centuries is concentrated in some of the congested districts, where scenes are to be witnessed daily that cause one to rub his eyes to make sure he is awake. The drink habit is even worse here than in our cities, perhaps because the lack of ozone in the air makes such stimulation necessary.

While Glasgow has about four hundred churches, the same forces are found to be at work here in antagonism to religion as elsewhere. Chief among modern movements is the disposition of the working classes to shun the church. As might be expected in a city of a million people, the economic problem is very urgent. Socialism finds its zealous advocates in all ranks of society, and is naturally not friendly to the Church. Such a great commercial and shipbuilding centre as this of course is very wealthy, but the usual complement or obverse to great prosperity is not absent. The slums of the Broomielaw, Cowcaddens and Gallowgate districts are close seconds to the horrors of Whitechapel. But it is characteristic of the dour but kindly Scottish nature that nowhere, save perhaps in London itself, are more earnest efforts being made to remedy the awful conditions of the slums. While it is hard to get University men to church, still a settlement in one of the most needy districts is managed mostly by non-theological students, who have a longing to get at the cause of this terrible problem. Then the students of our Divinity Hall are closely connected with the work of the Broomielaw Mission. The Professors also take a very keen interest in it, and it was a revelation to me to hear Dr. Denney and Dr. Geo. Adam Smith address an indignation meeting of voters on the question of licens-

ing two "pubs," as saloons are called here. The crowd had been very disorderly before, making it almost impossible for one to hear the local men who had the courage to speak out on the question. But the Professors received an ovation, and Dr. Denney, in his quiet earnestness, no less than Dr. Smith, with his fiery vehemence, had excellent attention during the speaking and thunderous applause on concluding. We are glad to report that the



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GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

meeting was not in vain, for the licenses have been refused by the Board.

One usually thinks of Scotland as the home of religious conservatism, but it is one of the signs of the times that Sunday evening lectures are quite customary in many churches. They are announced with such sensational subjects as "Can a Socialist be a Christian?" "How to get a Wife," and other pressing

questions. Whatever may be thought of such methods, everyone is agreed that something must be done, so no one is surprised when a United Free Church turns its evening service into a symposium for discussing economic problems with working men. Socialists attend in force, and though the discussions are bitter, yet they have proved useful in bringing the Church *en rapport* with the men it must reach if it is to fulfil its mission.

The United Free Church has about two hundred churches here, and the Scottish Church about half that number. As there are said to be no preachers of outstanding power in this very well trained and earnest body of clergy, I shall not deal with any one in particular. What has impressed me more than sermons is the earnestness of prayer. As a Canadian remarked the other day as we came out of a meeting in the Hall, "These Scotch fellows are born pray-ers." However, as regards preaching, it is only fair to say that such men as Morrison, Hunter and Ambrose Shepherd will compare very favorably with any Toronto preachers whom I know.

One of the features of religious life on Gilmorchill is the weekly University sermon. The best sermon I heard there was preached by Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, of Cambridge, who is popular with the students of his own city. The religious life of the twenty-five hundred students does not appear to be much in evidence, although some earnest men are keeping alive the Society of St. Ninian, which is the chief undergraduate organization. The Y. M. C. A. does not seem to have any direct relation to students here. The missionary spirit, however, is very strong, and I have found their meetings most inspiring. Over a hundred volunteers met one evening to hear a Hindu doctor speak, and he gave one of the most interesting addresses I have ever heard.

It is especially assuring to a Methodist to find his co-religionists as energetic in Glasgow as elsewhere. There are fifteen churches in the city, two of which are Primitive, and the others Wesleyan. The sermon that pleased me most since coming to Glasgow was preached by Rev. Frank Beecher, formerly Mr. Jackson's colleague in Edinburgh. The outlook for our Church is bright in Britain when it has such young men to carry on its work. As Methodism has ever been a practical missionary force, we are not surprised to find in this city also one of those great missions of the sort that Canadians associate with the names of

Collier and Jackson. The Windsor Halls Mission combines the best features of institutionalism and aggressive evangelism to be found in Glasgow. Rev. Marshall Johnson, the enthusiastic superintendent, is a most interesting personality, and the Hall is filled to its utmost capacity every Sunday evening, while every evening of the week some meeting is carried on to reach young



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GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

people. Methodism is democratic enough to adapt itself to the ordinary individual whom circumstances prevent from donning the churchman's panoply of frock coat and silk hat.

Space forbids a description of the recent Wesleyan missionary campaign or the open-air preaching, both of which have been very successful and show that Glasgow Methodism is supplying in spiritual quality and virility what it lacks in financial and numerical strength.

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ACTA VICTORIANA, Victoria University, Toronto.

## Editorial

### The Choice of a Life Work

WE are glad to be favored with an article from the pen of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, on "The Call of the State." It presents in a lucid and convincing way the opportunity of the university man in a field of activity about which, particularly at Victoria, there is very little said. While in nowise disparaging the appeals made on behalf of other professions, nor belittling their needs and opportunities for service, we believe the claims of politics and statecraft deserving of more serious attention by all college men.

At Victoria there is beyond doubt more pressure brought to bear upon students to induce them to enter the ministry than on behalf of any other calling. No exception can be taken to the efforts in this direction, but it is well for us also to consider the needs of other professions, and at the present time no call should be listened to more thoughtfully and earnestly by Victoria men than that of the State.

The art of government has at all times, in every nation, demanded men of the keenest intellect, the loftiest purpose and the highest moral fibre, yet to-day we frequently hear

university men speak of statecraft and the civil service as being unworthy the life-work of our best. Many of these same men will stand in the pulpit and declaim against our legislators, against the corruption in our politics, the weaknesses of our government, the inefficiency of our officials, and the general disregard for the people's interests in the management of public affairs. They will loudly declare that the effect of their work is neutralized by unsympathetic and ill-considered legislation, and yet they have the temerity to say that the claims of the political field cannot compare in opportunities for helping our fellow-men with those of the church. Such comparisons are odious. No one profession or occupation possesses a monopoly of opportunities for service, nor can there be any true conflict of interests between them. Each has its own appointed sphere of usefulness, and it is not ours to say which should take precedence. Certainly it is not conducive to the welfare of our college, the furtherance of Christianity, or the strengthening and purifying of our national life that undue pressure be brought to bear upon our young men in favor of any one profession to the exclusion of others.

To-day Canada needs MEN in every sphere of honest endeavor—in the church, on the market, in industry, and in the professions, but nowhere are they needed more than in civic and political life. In choosing his life-work no student dare disregard any of these. The field of opportunity is wider—wider, perhaps, than it ever was before. Proportionately difficult and momentous must be his choice, and correspondingly great the responsibility for his decision.



### Our Outlook

Now that the first feelings of surprise and elation over this year's record-breaking attendance have passed, and we have had time, as it were, to take stock of ourselves, we find ample cause for congratulation in our college's growth and the evidences that she is more firmly establishing her position in the educational field. This year has witnessed an unprecedented registration in both Arts and Theology. The total

figures are not yet available, as there is always a considerable number who enter during the spring term, to say nothing of Albert and Alma students not in attendance, and many others who will register for the theological examinations in April. At a conservative estimate these would number forty at least. At present there are 314 full undergraduates in Arts, which, with Occasionals, makes a total enrolment of 401 Arts students. Including Theological students, exclusive of duplications for those taking both courses, we have a total net enrolment of 432, which, with the estimated 40 yet to register, would make a grand total of 472,—69 more than last year, which had the highest previous record, and nearly 200 more than '00-'01. In Arts alone, this year's total, still incomplete, with probably 20 yet to be added, is 401, as compared with 351 in '06-'07, 233 in '00-'01, and 278 in '04-'05, the year when the present senior class entered. The increase of '07-'08 over '06-'07 is almost double the highest previous increase in any one year, and is two and a half times the average increase of the last seven years. This creditable showing should inspire us with a deep sense of gratification, and a determination to make the year 1908 a banner one in the annals of Victoria.



But our self-satisfaction should not blind us to the presence of new and important problems which our very success brings in its train. It is a moot question whether our attendance has not already exceeded the limit for the efficient working of the college system. The average size of the Oxford colleges—and there they are complaining in some instances of overcrowding—is somewhat less than half of our own. Under our system the college is the unit. Its size should be more or less rigidly fixed, but if we indefinitely increase our numbers we shall soon have, not a university comprising several colleges, but an unwieldy collection of universities, no one of which would be a complete unit with identity of aims or interests. Then, too, we are in danger of eliminating that personal element which should play such an important part in all education. The prospective student hears a great deal about the benefits of contact with his professors. Nor can the advan

tages of such contact well be overestimated. But what opportunity for knowing his students and giving personal instruction has a professor with classes of forty or fifty? There are limits to physical endurance, even of a college professor. Yet last year one of the staff actually had forty-nine in an honor class. If, then, the professor finds it impossible to get to know intimately those in his own course, how much less will he know or be known by the men who do not take his lectures! Victoria professors, with but few exceptions, have been noted for the interest they have shown in the students and student affairs. In the past few years an estrangement has been perceptible, not because of any desire for such, but on account of the physical impossibility of becoming acquainted with so large a number. Men have reached their final year, some have even graduated, as complete strangers to the staff for all practical purposes, as if they had been registered in Trinity or University College. The college should mould the man and leave upon him its peculiar imprint. Can Victoria do it under present conditions?



Perhaps a more serious danger lies in the menace to the social life and that indefinable elusive something which we call college spirit. At one time it could truthfully be said that every student knew everyone else in the college. Such a statement could not be made with truth to-day. That in itself is possibly no evil, but it is detrimental to our best interests that a man may pass through college having done no more than simply acquire a certain amount of knowledge, untouched by the college life, and without having come into intimate relationship with some one, and without feeling that he has made a definite contribution to the success of his alma mater. Yet we fear this is the experience of some students to-day, not because of any lack of intelligence or will on their part, or of good intentions on the part of their fellows, but because they have never been discovered to the student body at large. With smaller numbers this condition of things would be impossible.

And if the college grows too large, it is inevitable that smaller groups arise and organize. It was the absence of the

college system, and the necessity for smaller units than the great United States universities, that gave birth to the fraternity system. To discuss the merits or demerits of fraternities is not our intention here. They have accomplished a good work and served a useful purpose, but they are incompatible with the college system, and their presence cannot but act as a disintegrating force within our college. Yet man's inherent inclination to live in small social groups will assert itself, and if we allow our colleges to outgrow our capacities for assimilation we are playing into the hands of those societies whose interests, in the very nature of the case, must conflict with ours. In self-defence we dare not indefinitely increase our enrolment.



### Notes

The success attending this year's Conversat. was well-deserved, and must indeed be gratifying to the committee in charge, having been unanimously voted the best yet. One feature worthy of especial commendation was the plan whereby the crowd was kept scattered, and the crush so noticeable in former years, was avoided. But there is one word of criticism we would offer regarding the treatment of representatives from other colleges.

The Conversat is our one function when we are at home to the outside world, and it behooves us to see that official representatives, above all others, are welcomed and made to feel at home. Yet in thoughtlessly seeking our own pleasure we have not always been truly courteous or hospitable to our guests. It boots little that we furnish an enjoyable luncheon for representatives who are uninformed of the fact and left to wander for half a day about the city alone, or that we greet them warmly on their arrival, and then make little or no effort to provide them with suitable partners for the evening. We are glad to say that cases where such negligence has been shown are rare, but for the honor of our college, and the duty we owe to other colleges, we should see that they never occur. In this respect Victoria may well learn from some of our sister institutions.



# PERSONALS AND EXCHANGES

## Personals

OWING to the early date at which the copy for our Christmas number had to be sent to the press, most of the material sent in arrived too late for publication. Will those who so kindly responded please accept our thanks, and this explanation?

A. M. Scott, '96, Ph.D., '98 (Gottingen), is superintendent of city schools, Calgary.

M. P. Bridgeland, '01, also resides in Calgary, in the employment of the Topographical Department of the Dominion Government.

Mark Twain, in reply to the report of his death, said it was "gros" exaggerated. We are glad to be able to say the same concerning such reports of Victoria's old student, Proc. Burwash. He recently surprised his friends in Calgary by appearing quite alive, after several months' survey work in the wilds of B. C. Proc. is at present "measuring haystack" for the C. P. R.

Rev. J. W. Frizell, '88, B.D., after a year spent in the Southern States, has returned to the North, and will reside in Milwaukee.

C. L. D. Moore, M.A., '88, is vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal.

Edward M. Burwash, M.A., '97, B.D., '03, is Professor of Natural Science in Columbia College, New Westminster. To Mr. Burwash Acra is indebted for a most interesting write-up of Victoria graduates in B. C., part of which appears in this issue.

F. W. Hardy, B.A., '04, is also acting as instructor and pursuing his theological studies at Columbia College, after some

time spent as a missionary to the Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

Albert J. Brace, the doings of whose iron-grey steed upon the veldt are still fresh in the minds of many, is by permission of Conference employed as Y. M. C. A. secretary at Victoria, where, after a "short, sharp and decisive" struggle he has won the day and a new building for the work he represents. He has married since leaving college, and a new scion of the the house of Brace bears the name "Carman Sutherland." (Mr. Brace recently visited his Alma Mater, on his way home from a convention at Washington, D.C.—Ed.)

W. T. Hainsford, B.A., '98, is practising law in New Westminster, B.C.

Charles Sissons, B.A., '01, is principal of the High School at Revelstoke.

J. G. Davidson, B.A., '98, after six years spent as Professor of Mathematics and Science in Columbia College, took a post-graduate course at Berkeley, Cal., and received his Ph.D. with honors during the past year. He now occupies the chair of Physics in McGill College of B.C., at Vancouver.

Mrs. H. E. Ridley, so far as known the only lady graduate of Victoria in B.C., will be remembered by some as Miss A. A. McDonald, '93.

C. A. Procunier, B.A., '92, is rector of the Episcopal church at Revelstoke.

Hon. D. H. Wilson, M.D., a graduate of Victoria in both Arts and Medicine, formerly a member of the Manitoba cabinet, is now resident in Vancouver.

When Hon. Wm. Pugsley was recently made Minister of Public Works for Canada, the office of Attorney-General of New Brunswick became vacant. Hon. Harrison A. McKeown, of St. John, N.B., has been called to that important position. Hon. Mr. McKeown graduated in Arts from Mt. Allison University in 1881. In 1885 he received the degree of LL.B. from Victoria University. He has built up a very large and influential law practice in St. John, and since 1890 has taken an active part in the political life of his native province.

Students of twenty years and more ago will remember Mark Rumball. He went to Cobourg in the eighties, and after attending the Collegiate Institute he entered Victoria College. He took his degree of B.A. in 1886, and shortly after entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. For the past eighteen years he has been stationed at Morden, Manitoba. At the recent Provincial Synod he was chosen Moderator on the nomination of Rev. Dr. Patrick and Dr. Murray. ACTA extends congratulations and best wishes to the Rev. M. C. Rumball on his selection for this office of responsibility.

All "honorable gentlemen"—and no less the ladies—who read ACTA will be sorry to learn that our mutual friend Robert spent the opening days of the new year and term upon the bed of affliction. A severe attack of la grippe was the cause. We all wondered how the college life could go on without him, but it limped along somehow—and William pumped the organ. At time of writing Robert is recovering, and we hope that before this reaches our readers he will again be carrying mail, sharpening skates and driving bargains in boots "as good as new" with all the vigor of youth and the wisdom of long experience.

A good deal of pleasure is felt by all concerned over the prospective return to Victoria of F. E. Owen, B.A., '07. Mr. Owen is to assist Dr. Horning as Instructor in Moderns, in which department he secured first-class honors and the gold medal at his graduation last May. ACTA extends to the latest appointed member of the Faculty a hearty welcome to his Alma Mater.

Graduates and students alike rejoice in the recovery of Dr. Blewett, who has again resumed his work in Philosophy, after an absence of several months.

Tidings of great joy are borne to us on the Western winds. Joy-bells are ringing at 926 Ottawa Avenue, Edmonton, for Elmer Livinius Luck, '06, is now a happy papa. Miss Luck took up her residence in Edmonton on December 27th, and from all accounts has ruled the lucky house ever since. ACTA extends heartiest congratulations.

The following interesting item unfortunately did not come into the possession of this department before Cupid's last year's harvest was reported in the fall numbers:

James—Stephenson.—At the Methodist church, Alma, Ont., by the Rev. J. B. Isaac, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Thos. Grandy, Rev. W. E. S. James, B.A., '05, B.D., '07, was united in matrimony to Miss Abbie E. Stephenson, also of the class of '05.

### **The Class of 1903**

Miss Rose V. Beatty is in Japan.

Miss Sadie Bristol has resigned her position at Columbia College, New Westminster, B.C., and has returned to her home, 442 Gilmore Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Miss Edith Campbell is teaching Moderns in East Toronto Collegiate Institute.

Miss Rose Cullen is engaged in Y. W. C. A. work in Paris, France.

Miss E. Edna Dingwall holds the position of private secretary to Prof. F. H. Sykes, of Columbia University, New York.

Miss F. M. Eby is teaching in the High School at Georgetown, Ont.

Miss E. Jackson is teaching in Drayton High School.

Miss Olive Lindsay is teaching at Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Miss L. P. Smith is teaching Moderns in Midland High School.

R. C. Armstrong is at Hamamatsu, Japan, engaged in missionary work.

T. A. Bagshaw is engaged in newspaper work in Chicago.

N. E. Bowles is in China, representing Toronto West District Epworth Leagues.

J. H. Chown is with the C. P. R. at Brandon, Man.

R. G. Dingman is in business in Toronto, with the Toronto Carpet Co.

Ernest L. C. Forster is demonstrator in Chemistry at the School of Practical Science.

R. S. Glass is still in the Auditor-General's Department at Ottawa.

G. H. Grey is practising law at Grand Valley, Ont.

R. O. Jolliffe is at Yun Hsien, Sz-Chuan, China, engaged in missionary work.

E. H. Jolliffe still holds his position as chemist with the Canada Foundry Company.

E. C. Irvine is Professor of Mathematics at Stanstead College, Quebec. He has taken off his M.A. since graduation, and is reported to have aspirations towards a Ph.D.

P. McD. Kerr is taking post-graduate work in Latin at California University, Berkeley, Cal.

W. P. Near is with the Government boundary survey party in British Columbia, with headquarters at Chilliwack.

D. P. Rees is in Chicago, engaged in newspaper advertising.

D. A. Walker is pastor of the Methodist church at Wellandport, Ont.; the proud possessor of a young daughter—which like all his former lady friends, is “the prettiest ever.”

J. H. Wallace is engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in China. His address is 18 Pekin Road, Shanghai.

C. W. Webb is at his home at Ancaster, Ontario.

T. E. Wilson is practising law at Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Jennings Hood (Miss W. Douglas) is living in Philadelphia.

Miss Hazel Hedly is at her home, St. Joseph Street, Toronto.

Miss Edna Hutchinson is at her home in Toronto.

Miss Edna Paul is living at 35 Grosvenor Street, Toronto.

Miss Alice Rockwell is teacher of English in Duluth Central High School.

Miss Pearl Rutley is at her home, Maple Avenue, Toronto.

Miss A. Grace Scott continues to practise her profession, nursing, in New York. Her address is 907 Union Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Miss Silverthorn is at her home, College Street, Toronto.

Mrs. Biehn (Miss Rose Winter) is residing at Berlin, Ont.

E. S. Bishop has married and settled down as pastor of the Methodist Church, Okotoks, Alberta.

A. Crux is at the Medical College, Toronto.

Charles Douglas is with the Auditor-General's Department at Ottawa.

George E. Eakins is one of Port Arthur's M.D.'s.

W. W. McKee is pastor of Trinity Methodist Church, Grand Rapids, Nebraska.

V. W. Odium is engaged in newspaper work at Nelson, B.C.

J. E. Rockwell is city editor of the Duluth *Evening Herald*.

The following members are in the Methodist ministry in Canada, and their addresses can be secured from Conference reports: J. F. Chapman, W. Conway, J. I. Hughes, D. B. Kennedy, John McKenzie, Amos J. Thomas, C. J. Wilson, R. H. Breet, and E. W. S. Coates.

(To avoid repetition we have omitted from the above list several names which have received particular mention in recent numbers of ACTA.—Ed.)

The secretary of the class, T. E. Wilson, Box 967, Vancouver, B.C., requests all members of the class to advise him of change of address; otherwise it will be impossible to publish an accurate list annually.

## Obituary

FREDERICK J. SMALE, B.A., PH.D.

For the second time during this academic year death has removed a member of the Board of Regents. In one sense, indeed, this later loss is the more severe. Dr. Potts' great and unparalleled services to Victoria had extended over many years, and his life-work was well-nigh rounded out and complete: "Home he's gone, and ta'en his wages." Dr. Smale, however, was but at the beginning of what bade fair to be a career of extraordinary service to his church and to his country. His great talents and his noble and winning personality, combined with his entire consecration, had even already made him one of the great forces in our community. Rev. Geo. Jackson, who knew both men, testifies to the strong resemblance in their ideals and personality between Dr. Smale and Henry Drummond.

To the young widow Victoria's sympathy goes out in a very special degree, for she has been in a unique sense one of our college household, as the daughter of our well-beloved Prof.

Petch, as a general favorite in her student days, and since then as one whose kindly interest in the college and its students never waned.

From the address of Dr. Burwash at the funeral service we quote these words of appreciation:

"There were few men of the rising generation from whom the country, the busy life of commerce, the quieter life of thought and science, and the higher life of consecrated Christian work hoped for greater or richer things. He was, indeed, one prominent among tens of thousands, combining the careful, painstaking, truth-seeking observation and patient study of the man of science, with the fine taste and culture of the man of learning and literature; the active energy, ambition and versatility of the man of business; the conscientious fidelity, transparency and honor of the Christian gentleman; the rare social gifts which make a man winsome and attractive, and give him leadership among his fellow-men—a leadership of love and respect rather than fear—and, last and greatest of all, the humble, loving spirit which, following in the footsteps of Christ, consecrates all other gifts to the life of service."

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### Exchanges

With considerable trepidation we venture to report that *Allisonia*, as befits the journal of a ladies' college, is looking delightfully attractive in "a braw new gown." But oh, Mlle. Editor, did ever lady fail before to announce such a patent fact without recourse to actual statement? What an opinion you must hold of the undiscerning dulness of us mortals included under the general appellation "Ex."! We feel humiliated at being TOLD that the work of art before us is "a new cover design." 'Pon honor, we really noticed it before reading your editorial. But in all truth, *Allisonia*, the new dress is most becoming—which is to say, it is beautiful. Are we forgiven?

On taking up the staff of office—to wit, the editorial pen—we promised to call attention to occasional exchange articles which promised to be of special interest and value to Victoria students. A short list is given below:

1. Christmas *'Varsity*. Every article will repay perusal, but no student can afford to miss "The Psychology of Play,"

by Prof. Kirschmann; "Prospice," by Prof. Keys; and "Abecedarium Academicum," from the pen of Prof. Alexander. The first of these defies synopsis, but its general effect is to furnish the reader a reasonable basis for his choice of games. For good sense expressed in happy vein, read "The Psychology of Play." Prof. Keys aims "to look at some of the changes that are taking place (in the University), and see how they are related to the general tendency of the time, and whither this tendency is likely to lead us in the future." He notes with approval the addition of Biblical Literature to the curriculum, as a result of college federation; the course in World History added, and the institution of faculties of Education and Forestry. After paying tribute to the influence, past and present, of German, United States and English universities on our own, the writer ventures to "forecast the years." He sees frequent use made of "Theatre Night" in the intellectual development of the students, courses of lectures on the history of Art and Music established, the Museum of Archaeology and Art and the Household Science buildings erected. Last, but not least (ye budding orators, give ear!), is predicted the early addition of a chair of Oratory or Elocution. From the contribution entitled "Abecedarium Academicum" we quote the suggestive headings:

"A for the athlete with muscle and brawn,  
 Who sports in his joy on the Varsity lawn.  
 B for the bookshelf, filled with the lore  
 Of the sage of to-day and the master of yore.  
 C for companions, a various crew,  
 Long, short, stout, and lean, but all tested and true.  
 D for devotion, whatever you do,  
 Do all with your might, none can ask more of you."

Christmas *'Varsity* is more than a college paper; it is truly a University number.

2. "Goldwin Smith To-day": Prof. Wrong, in Christmas number of *St. Hilda's Chronicle*. The names of the writer and the subject of this sketch are its best recommendation.

3. Editorial, "College Spirit," in the December number of *Trinity University Review*.

4. "Teaching of English": *Notre Dame Scholastic*—a plea for more practical effort and less dependence on imitation of models in developing an English style.

5. In the *Presbyterian College Journal* for November, 1907, is a verbatim report of Prof. Welsh's inaugural lecture, "The Academic Ordeal in Transitional Times." Though of especial value to students of Theology, this address cannot fail to interest any thoughtful reader. Prof. Welsh will be remembered as the preacher of one of our University sermons during the fall term.

All the above are recommended because they appeal to students by reason of the subjects treated; it might be well to mention one or two which are commended only for their distinctly literary flavor:

"And Pippa Dances," a criticism of Hauptmann's drama under that title, and "The Archaeologists," a good short story, are strong features of the *Columbia Monthly* for December. The *Harvard Monthly* is also devoted almost exclusively to literary productions of excellent quality, in both poetry and prose.

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### Song

OWEN E. M'GILLICUDDY.

The gift of song! Thereof men lightly prate.  
Nor dream how ardently true song is sought—  
On dizzy heights of love, down depths of hate,  
With ecstasy and anguish it is bought.

—*The Westminster* (Nov.).



## The Conversazione

THE Annual College Conversazione, on Friday, December 6th, was the biggest—and some say the best—event of the fall term. As usual the whole day was practically a holiday, as far as the college was concerned. The committeemen were in complete charge, and lived in the halls *pro tem.*, doing their work thoroughly and well.

To compare the size of the crowd this year with that of last year is a difficult task. All crowds are alike at the Conversat., especially at the commencement of the evening, when they are bunched together near the main entrance. As the promenading begins, however, the crowd seems to melt away in the long halls, not to mention the little class-rooms.

The programme of the concert was the best that could be secured. Miss Bertha M. Crawford, soprano; Paul Hahn, 'cellist, and E. H. Ley, '08, baritone, were the principal attractions, while the College Glee Club and the Octette filled in to good advantage. The scheme of having two simultaneous concerts, running counter-attractions on the second and third floors, was a novelty, but it worked very well, with the exception of occasional delays for the audience, and frequent hasty manœuvres for the artists. At any rate, the two halls accommodated the large crowd.

It was frequently remarked that the promenade programme was very short. Perhaps it was better so, if the number of mistakes—by which we mean promenades skipped for unavoidable reasons—were to increase in proportion to the length of the programme. And then it was better to end the entire function at twelve o'clock, for the sake of those who had to take a double trip before reaching their own lodgings.



# CONVERSAT COMMITTEE, 1907.

First Row—C. M. Wright, '08, L. H. Kirby, '10, A. O. Foreman, '08, Sec. J. E. Horning, '09, *Treas.* W. E. MacNiven, '10, H. B. Van Wyck, '11, W. H. Irwin, C.T., R. K. Swenerton, B.A., Second Row—H. F. Hazelwood, '11, R. E. Morton, C.T., C. E. Kenney, '08, C. F. Connolly, '09, D. Wren, B.A., *Pres.* C. C. Washington, '10, G. B. King, B.A., K. H. Smith, '08.

The first event in the Inter - College Debate Series was won by Victoria's representatives, E. H. Ley, '08, and F. H. Langford, '08, who were pitted against Messrs. E. S. Williams and R. A. Humphries, of University College, on the subject: "Resolved,— That Canada should establish a national system of telegraphs." The schedule for the semi-finals has not yet been decided, but the colleges still in the field are: Osgoode, McMaster, Trinity and Victoria.

The first of the ladies' inter-college debates, between University College and Trinity College, was won by the former. The final victory now lies between Victoria and University College.

The closing meeting of the Women's Literary Society was held Wednesday, December 18th. It was well attended, as vague rumors of "Santa Claus" and "Christmas tree"

had spread abroad. Mrs. Misener, the honorary president, gave a talk on German university life. It is to her that our society was indebted for the novel idea of a Christmas tree, bearing joke presents for the members of the society. The gifts were inexpensive, but well chosen, and gave some of the members rather hard hits. For instance, one senior received a very insignificant-looking image of man bearing the label, "He must be my ideal!" Still another received—and this is a secret—a little stove, "for post-graduate work," we were told. No one was forgotten by the ever kindly and genial Santa.

The last meeting of the Union Literary Society for the term was held on the last Saturday of the term. The following officers for the spring term were elected: Hon. Pres.—Mr. De Beaumont; Pres.—Elmer Kenny, '08; 1st Vice-Pres.—E. J. Halbert, '08; 2nd Vice-Pres.—A. E. Doan, '09; Leader of Government—W. J. Cass, '08; Leader of Opposition—J. H. Arnup, '09; Secretary—L. H. Kirby, '10; Asst. Secretary—C. E. Allin, '10; Treasurer—M. H. Staples, '09; Curator—W. R. Osborne, '08; Critic—J. E. Brownlee, '08; Asst. Critic—M. A. Miller, '09; Pianist—C. G. French, '10; Asst. Pianist—H. B. Van Wyck; Marshall—A. P. Quirnbach.

The Annual Oration Contest was held on December 13th, and the cream of the cream of the college oratorical ability participated. It must have puzzled the judges to decide upon the winner. We are pleased, however, to be able to congratulate F. Cicero Moyer, '09.

Miss C. (looking at new mummy)—Here's another one come to grace our halls.

Miss S., '09—I wonder if she has paid her Lit. fee!

Prof. L.—You missed the lecture last day, did you not, Miss B.?

Miss B.—Yes, but I haven't missed much—I mean I haven't missed many!

Skating has commenced once more, as we gather from the following:

Miss H., '10—Well, I've disgraced myself. I've just fallen twice.

Miss W.—Oh, it is never your fault. Blame it on the man!

Miss H.—But it was my fault. It was a little man!

Mr. H—y, '09—What shall be our rendezvous?

Miss D—w, '09—C.

Mr. H.—Where is it?

Miss D. (nodding to the sign-card)—See?

At the Conversat., Jim P., his gown draped over his injured arm, was the cause of the following remark: "Who is that large lady in black over there?"

The members of the "Bob" Committee of 1910 have happened upon a bright idea, which has been properly appreciated. Instead of the usual presentation of a photo of the "Bob" Committee to the ladies on the Advisory Committee, the ladies received ebony mirrors in recognition of their able services on the committee. Opinions regarding the said gifts differ, if we may judge from the following remarks:

Miss S.—Mirrors? How nice! I guess that the committee realize that the girls would much rather see themselves than the members of the "Bob" Committee.

Miss L.—Mirrors? I should much rather see the "Bob" picture any day than my own. (We may remark: It depends upon your point of view.)

Miss D—e, '11—Say, I hope I'm on that committee next year!

The residents at Annesley were not behind in seeking out Christmas bargains. One of them, it is rumored, returned from the stores heavy-laden, and called the attention of her friends to a particularly low-priced purchase, when lo! both gloves were discovered to be for the same hand, and—"bargains not exchanged!"

Miss G—n, '10—Who is that man who comes into Pass English and looks as if "I'm but a stranger here, heaven is my home"?

Miss St—y, '10 (looking at the floor)—What's that?

Miss L—s, '10—A bug.

Miss S.—A bug?

Miss L.—Yes, a real, live bug—only it's dead!

Miller, '09 (attempting to hum a tune while promenading)—Oh! I beg your pardon. It's rude to sing in company.

Fair Co-Ed.—That's all right, Mr. Miller. You sing, and I'll join in the chorus—if *I can find it*.

O'Gee (rushing up to a Soph.)—What's the meaning of that notice near the library door about cheap rates only to those who can show certificates of vaccination?

Miss L.—Let me see: what did I do on Saturday? Saturday afternoon I did nothing. Saturday evening I did nothing—but how did I do it?

Miss C—k, '09—Would I accomplish more this afternoon at Annesley or at the Library?

Miss W—c—Depends upon your point of view!

At the beginning of the Spring Term, the all-sufficient word to the wise is, "Work, for May is coming!"

Ockley, '09—Say, Si, you're getting bald!

Si.—Well, I'm just going the way father did. He lost his hair young—it's the only thing he ever did do in a hurry.

Hemingway (after making several calls one afternoon during the holidays)—Say, everywhere I went this afternoon it was slushy.

N. McDonald, '08, was making some remarks apropos a Vic. theolog. whom he met dressed up in frock coat, silk hat, spats, etc.—but no cane.

Collis—I wonder why he didn't have a cane!

Levi L. L.—He'd carry a cane if he were able.

Shopping excursions from Annesley Hall to Ryrie's just before Christmas were SO popular. There were SO many Vic. men there.

On the Rink.—Fair visitor, to Ockley—I'd like to introduce you to some of my friends with me.

"Sliver"—Oh, never mind. If you have a season ticket I'll see you again.

The portentous silence of Norman Tribble has recently caused his friends great anxiety. But their fears were dispelled by the following telegram. (By the way, some will remember that Norman is something of a specialist on telegrams.)

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 9, '08.

Victoria College Toronto.

False alarm—Rent is high—I am still a thriving bachelor—  
Best wishes to all the boys.

J. N. TRIBBLE.



## College Athletics in Japan

G. E. TRUMAN, '06.

NOTHING but the severe necessity of getting this article off in time for the number of *ACTA* requested, forces me to write with such a limited experience as only one month's residence here must necessarily give. Still, as I have had a few good opportunities of looking into the matter, and, again, as no one writer may expect to express the whole truth about any particular subject as large as a country's college athletics, I undertake to tell you at least a few things of interest.

In sport, as in almost any other phase of life, the surprising thing is how Europeanized the country has become—or rather, in how great a mixture the Oriental and the Occidental appear. For both elements are to the forefront. As you walk along the streets of Tokyo you are surprised to meet a Japanese—a live Japanese, with real hands and feet—dressed in all the regalia of a Piccadilly dude: top hat, frock coat, pearl grey gloves, spats, everything down to the handkerchief up his sleeve, while just around the corner you are quite as likely to meet another Japanese—this time with hands and feet more in evidence—resplendent and proud in the possession of a new suit of American underwear; and mingled with these two extremes comes the “*oi populo!*,” as the Ottawa politician termed the great unwashed: these clad in the kimono, bare-headed, bare-legged, and, particularly in times of rain, elevated on miniature stilts, which they call “*ashida*.”

From the midst of such surroundings comes the Japanese student, so it is little wonder, since he represents the most enlightened class, if he, too, in his sport abandons the customs of his fathers and adopts American or European athletics. As far as I can judge from what I have seen, I would not say that

the Japs excel in any kind of sport. It is a wonder, too, for a more sturdy-limbed lot of men I have never seen together. Perhaps the reason is owing to the everlasting diet of rice on which they feed, morning, noon and night. To a great number this causes a disease called "beriberi," or in Japanese "kakki," which affects its victims with a sort of paralysis. This, of course, would seriously impair their agility. And if this rice diet entirely hinders so many from all active sport, I feel sure it would seriously affect others, though no actual disease appears.

Perhaps it's a case of "all coons look alike to me," but the students in the colleges here seem to be much more uniform than in ours. When lined up for military drill the men of the various classes seem to exhibit but very little difference in stature. Perhaps this, too, is because there is not so much difference between five feet and five feet eight inches, the height of a short and tall Japanese, and the same five feet and the longitude of one of our young giants from Toronto. At any rate, the disparity in the size of competitors is not so much in evidence here as in the homeland—our sympathies do not run out so freely towards the "little chap." In the middle schools the boys wear uniforms, and look very smart and "natty" in them, but in the universities the student is allowed to choose his own dress, and very often lapses into the customs of his childhood and adopts the kimono.

The accompanying cut is from a snap-shot I took of the students of the Imperial University at tennis. As you see, they are clad in the kimono, which must certainly be a great inconvenience to them when at play. At all events, it makes them resemble more a squad of old women than a group of young and active men out for exercise. Flannels seem all the more attractive by contrast. Watching them from a distance, one thinks that surely here is science incommensurate, for the way they smite the ball is something wonderful to behold; but on coming closer he finds that the ball aforementioned is a soft rubber one, of the same kind as Santa Claus presents little Johnny at Christmas. So such Herculean strength as was exerted is, after all, not a science but a necessity, in order to get the ball over the net. Even a poor player used to our

game can, I am told, beat the best Jap when hard balls are used.—I haven't tried yet. The building in the distance is the athletic house, fixed up with shower-baths, lockers, etc., but not by any means possessing the gymnastic appliances that even a second-rate Canadian building would contain.

Just behind the tennis courts is the archery square. Strange as it may seem, this is quite a popular pastime with the students: it is a common sight to see half a dozen of them walking along, each bearing a six-foot bow and a quiver fairly bristling with arrows. In this game they show considerable skill. Personally I would like to see the game more popular at Victoria. For rainy days it is admirable, besides at all



JAPANESE PLAYING TENNIS.

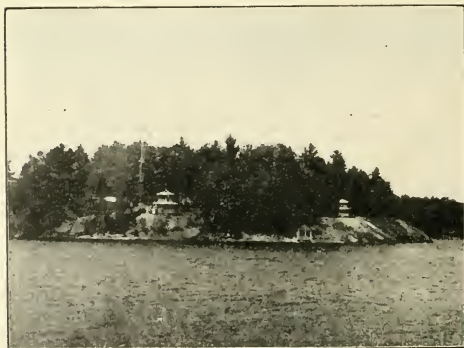
times training the eye and giving steadiness to the hand and arm.

About a week ago I was present at the annual sports of the Higher Commercial School here at Kobé. What I enjoyed most was the wrestling. This was not an exhibition of jiu-jitsu, about which we hear so much, but good old-fashioned wrestling such as our grandfathers delighted in—though with a difference. Under a canopy, a ring some fifteen feet in diameter was made in the sawdust floor by green weeds.

About twenty competitors were there, ranged in contending parties on each side of the arena of struggle. They were divested of all garments but the loin-cloth, and though the falling shades of evening brought with them the chill winds from the sea, these little brown bodies seemed quite impervious to the cold. There was a master of ceremonies, evidently a funny chap, who said a great many things not contained in my dictionary. A bystander told me (in English) that he was naming the boys after all the celebrated wrestlers in Japan. Two contestants would be called out. They would place themselves on opposite sides of the ring in a crouching attitude, ready to spring when the word was given. That done, they clinched, but the rule was not to grasp the opponent below the waist, only by head, arms or shoulders. He who pushed his opponent outside the ring was the winner: he would then be pitted against the next man of the opposite side. Finally, in this way, the champion of the day was determined.

Popular as are other games, there is no use denying that young Japan is baseball mad. There are as many "fans" to the square mile in all the leading cities here as in the home of the "Maple Leafs." In nearly every back alley you will see some miniature twirler getting his arm into shape. All the commons and vacant plots are be-diamonded and staked to suit an imperial taste. In Tokyo the large colleges (there are 50,000 students in the Imperial city) all have their regular baseball teams, and happy is the man who is fortunate enough to make one of the nine. At the present time there is an interesting series of games in progress between the Waseda University, the largest institution of learning in Tokyo, and a team representing St. Louis College, Hawaii. Whenever any event of peculiar importance is to take place, it is always arranged for Sunday; so, in accordance with this custom, the opening game was played two weeks ago Sunday. The honors are falling quite even, sometimes one winning, sometimes the other. The thing to notice is the attendance. At the opening game more than 8,000 students were there to root, from which it is fair to infer that the colleges support their teams. In games like these, costume, rules, balls, etc., are similar to those used in league games at home.

Now that Japan is encouraging navigation to such an extent boat racing is gradually forging to the front in popularity. One of my students here in the night-school is a crack oarsman, and talks very enthusiastically of the hopes of his eight. Other sports, too, are indulged in, such as running, jumping, pole vaulting, etc., but that is no more than one would expect. But even with this host of sports to choose from, I imagine the percentage of students who take daily exercise is lamentably small. Indeed, it is the current opinion among Westerners here that the Japanese as a nation don't know what athletics are,—that their vivacity and activity finds expression in ways not so commendable. Of that I cannot speak. I am glad, however, to find as many indications of athletic enjoyment as I do. After we get our new Y. M. C. A. building, for which we are now struggling, in Kobé, perhaps we may sometime be able to send over to Victoria a delegation of our best sports to engage in friendly rivalry. In such case I would scarcely know for which side to cheer—but believe that finally my love for the scarlet would triumph.



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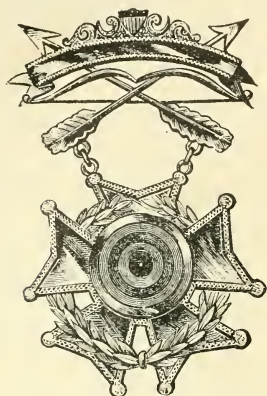


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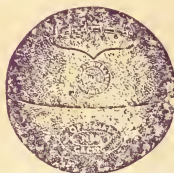
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